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"CHICAGO IS A JAY TOWN!"

A San Francisco Club Man Not Pleased with the City on the Lake.

Harry I. Diamond, the sweet-voiced female impersonator of the Bohemian Club. has returned from Chicago. The returned pilgrim threw himself into an easy chair. ordered a big pink drink with a straw, and

said he was glad to be home. "Oh, it was terrible, terrible!" he exclaimed. "To live in Chicago is to be in perpetual misery. In the first place, the and then the way they dress-ugh!-it is offensive to the eye and most oppressive upon a man who knows the correct thing, don't you know. Is there any culture there?

Well, I would not care to go as far as Mr. Harrison did in his remarks upon New York paper. I took it, and then sat down where I could see the fellow at the news stand. I laughed at the many I had

negligent on account of being too busy to attend properly to their attire, but because they know no better. They don't know how

Manufactures, time devoted to hats only-to one particular 'cepted

line, as a business should be conducted. In the windows were cards stating that good and told the man that I wanted a derby hat of the best quality, and of a certain make. He handed me an ordifiary cheap hat. I looked at it and said: 'This is not the kind I asked for. I don't want a cheap

"'Well, if you came here to criticise my stock,' he said, 'there's the door; that's plain talk, isn't it?' "'I did not come to criticise your stock,' I answered. 'I asked you for a good hat, such as you advertise in your window. If you don't keep them that is not my fault.' Then I left the store. I never heard of for a daily paper. The boy gave me a copy of a paper considered one of the best morning dailies there. I just looked at it and

Then Mr. Diamond sighed wearily and turned to read the opinions of William

She Helped Him Along.

MORTON AT HIS BEST

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MEMORABLE SPEECH DELIVERED IN 1863.

That Served the Cause of the Union as Nothing Else Could.

On the Fourth of July, 1863, a great national demonstration was made at Cambridge City, Ind. The movement was participated in by men of all parties, but seemed to be headed by such prominent Democrats as the late Lafe Develin, Henry Cockefair, John Luts and others, and my recollection is that Major Frybarger, of Connersville, was also connected with it, although he was, at or near that time, actively engaged in the country's service as an officer of artillery. There was then still lingering in portions of Fayette, Rush and other eastern counties a strong sentiment of opposition to the policy of the government in the suppression of the rebellion. Many an otherwise good man had caught the rank infection of disloyalty which the Sons of Liberty had been, and the Knights of the Golden Circle wers then disseminating through many neighborhoods. Young men who had enlisted in good faith were besieged by discouraging letters from their friends at home, and, in some instances, successfully urged to desert. In truth, the infection had sent its poisonous roots into every county of eastern and southern Indiana. Where the Union sentiment was strongest it seemed that the small residuum of disloyalty was bitterest and most determined. In those days we had the "Union League,"

and used to send out spies who entered the lodges of the Sons of Liberty and the Golden Circle freely, and reported upon their proceedings. There was, of course, a strong temptation to the fellows who played the double part, to exaggerate what they saw and heard, but events of larger than local to induce him to break the chain of his aring, prepared us to believe that many of or to provoke momentary applause. His ings, for reprisal and revenge upon their Union neighbors, which were received from time to time, had strong foundations in fact. As a rule, it was safe to trust the wiser and schemes that would have involved neighborhood warfare, incendiarism and slaughter of the worst types, and have brought the disthe national government. But fear was always present irresponsible hotheads who did of the frothy spouting in their secret meetings might break away from the control of the more conservative leaders and begin a work that would inaugurate scenes of terror and constitute a danger so alarming as to require that the men at the front should return to protect their families in sections where the Union sentiment was comparatively weak and a very large per cent. of the loyal men were already in the country's service. While the more elderly and better-informed of the Southern sympathizers were restraining their followers from acts of violence, they were still active in keeping alive a spirit of antagonism to the government, and were evidently susained by the hope of sweeping political lious States and also carry Indiana into

the Southern confederacy. This sentiment was at its flood when the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration was announced at Cambridge. As it was heralded under Democratic auspices, these restless, dissatisfied elements jumped to the conclusion that it was in reality a meeting to denounce the emancipation policy of the government and take decided action looking to "peace at any cost" and the substantial recognition of the confederacy. But the men who were in charge of the affair were far more deeply imbued with the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the Union than their fellow-partisans in the out-townships supposed, or otherwise they were dominated by Union men whose names did not appear so prominently upon the posters, the probability being that both influences had much to do with the out-

MORTON'S ORATORY. Thus it happened that Governor Morton was invited to deliver the principal address, certain leading Democrats being also announced to speak. The latter announce-

and eager, and about equally divided beween Republican and Democratic Union-

hat day, as he certainly needed to be inspired by vast audiences and borne up

City. His triumph was complete, and if

or attempting to turn the tide that he had set in motion his discretion bade his

tongue be still. EFFECT OF THE SPEECH.

The Union people were wild with delight and many a doubting Thomas was swept into the support of the government, and yet not one word of personal abuse escaped Powerful and Convincing Oratory his lips. Through the whole course of that most masterful effort he was courtesy and kindness itself to the opposition, treating them as friends who had been misled, but whom he was proud to greet at a celebration of the country's natal day in pursuit of the truth as to the best manner of preserving the Nation's life. Those who were not convinced turned sadly away, evidently feeling at heart that their cause was lost, and from that day began the decadence of the secret cabals that had threatened the peace of the State.

To those who have come upon the stage the intense feeling that prevailed at that time, and consequently of the warmth and enthusiasm with which his speech was received. The women were even wilder than the men in their applause and their expressions of intense gratification. I remember that one stately woman, whose son or husband was, probably, at the front, with tears in her eyes cried out, "Oh! I feel just like I could take him in my

When, after the conclusion of the speech, few persons, who had long been acquaintances and friends of the Governor, accompanied him to the train upon which he was to return to Indianapolis, some one, chaffing him about his popularity with the women, told the incident above alluded to, he responded, laughingly, "Why didn't you introduce me?"

Morton's great power lay in the simplicity and directness of his statements. He indulged in no needless flights of oratory, but first, making himself thoroughly familiar with his subject in all its phases, addressed himself to it and permitted no temptation gument for the sake of apparent brilliancy were the deep-laid foundations and rugged walls of the fortress rather than the miracle of architectural genius; and yet he did not lack in the graces of art, and his finished structures were models of the severer and more enduring types of forensic effort. Usually his best work was that which he had most carefully prepared, but upon that memorable Fourth of July his thoughts flowed so freely and with such a resistless motion that no amount of previous preparation could have heightened the power and effect of his speech.

New Castle, Ind., Nov. 2.

#### THE UNPOPULARITY OF ENGLAND. The Fact Recognized and Admitted by a British Writer.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The London Spectator has, in the current number, an interesting article on "The Unpopularity of England." It is a refreshingly candid, thoroughly discriminating, and appreciative article, and it could have been starts out with the frankest recognition of new, England is disliked. She is conceded to be unpopular with the great and small States of Europe and Asia, and with those and blood in America join the chorus, and and in essentials virtuous, and full of with no regard for the feelings of others, and therefore naturally and inevitably disstanding had said that, even its own readers would probably say of the description that It was overdrawn, exaggerated; but it has been said by an English journal of the

no means easy to state the cause irritating; Russia dislikes her because she of others." Further, says this very candid Englishman, who is writing of his phrases of so-called oratory. gressional career, has been specially ocas all self-righteous people undoubtedly are. Last, and perhaps this is the greatest Southern sympathizers, who, naturally, an- source of our unpopularity, we are con- his experience in the House as a member of ticipated an oratorical tournament in which sidered all the world over to be essentially the appropriation committee. One of the

ess unpopularity would render unnecessary

Convinced.

"You have but to say 'Come!" and imme-Suddenly six chairs began to dance a wild arantella. The lady blushed, paid and went.

Not Often.

any man in that great audience cherished good many things, but they do not often I the thought of combatting his argument i start off to school on Saturday morning. | She was subject to a nervous disorder

#### FOR THE PRESIDENCY

ALLISON RANKS NEXT TO HARRISON IN THE LIST OF POSSIBILITIES.

He Is Conservative and Adroit-Not a Bold Leader, but Immovable in the Lines of a Fixed Policy.

It should always be borne in mind in considering the question of the presidential nominations for next year that the West will be the predominating influence in the convention of the Republican party. It has been an overshadowing influence in Republican conventions of the past. Since the days of the formation of the party the Republicans have never nominated but one Eastern candidate. This was Mr. Blaine. and he was defeated.

The tendency of the Democratic party has been in the direction of Eastern candidates. From the days of the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, the Democrats have nominated for the office of President but one Western man, Stephen A. Douglas. All of the other candidates have been from the East, and the majority of them from the State of New York. In fact, New York has been a most potential factor in the national nominations of the Democratic party. From the first candidacy of General Grant by the Republicans there has been a line of New York Democratic candidates, beginning with Seymour and continuing with Greeley. Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland. While Hancock was not strictly a New Yorker, he was to all intents and purposes more closely allied with this State than any

It is this very predominance of Eastern infuences in the Democratic party which gives such a swing and movement to the Western elements in the opposing organization. So. in considering the Republican possibilities, it is natural and logical to consider Western before the chances of Eastern men are ex-

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, next o Mr. Harrison, is, perhaps, the most conspicuous Western figure. The influences around him are friendly to Mr. Harrison, and he is also the natural heir to the support of the old Blaine element in the party. The reasons for this will be apparent from a casual study of his political history. Mr. tive and adroit politicians in this country. He is thoroughly well informed concerning public affairs. He is entitled to be considered a statesman in the best sense of the word, although not even his most intimate friends would class him as a great man. He has been in Congress a little over thirty years. serving eight years in the House and the balance of the time continuously in the Senate of the United States. General Logan once said of the Senator that if the Senate floor would be covered with eggs, Mr. Allison was the only man in the chamber who could walk its full length without breaking his character might suggest that he was timid, but his public life would give the refutation of that. He is not a man who break away from rigid lines a fixed policy, he would stand immovable, gentle disposition would prevent his making enemies through his unchangeability.

YOUNG OLD MAN. He is in his sixty-seventh year, and is today younger looking than many men of fifty. His physical vigor has been always clear pink of his complexion, and the strong, sturdy growth of his thick brown hair and beard, which to-day shows but little mark of the silver of advancing age. His forehead is broad and full, showing good observing qualities. The eyes are dark and deep set, sparkling with a God-given sense wears no mustache, leaving the clear lines "stolidly and stubbornly tiresome and deep voice and a very deliberate manner of speaking. He belongs to the modern class

cupied with financial questions. He began

ury in a Cabinet which he put together selection of the Secretary of the Treasury uration of General Garfield. portfolio. New York insisted upon having to General Garfield to give this imporvarious departments of the government through his long connection with the appropriations committee of Congress as had Mr. Allison. Further than this, Mr. Alli-

from accepting never appeared in the pub lic prints at that time. The reason was a domestic one. Mrs. Allison, a daughter of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, a very brilliant and accomplished woman, had a short time prior to this become quite an invalid